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MARTINEZ DE HOZ VIEWS CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY051541 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0122 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (NA)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has remarked that "if the country has patience, fortitude and perseverance" it will be able to appreciate the positive results of the current economic policy. Although he did not mention any time reference, recalled that "the political deadline" for overcoming the "serious crisis in which we find ourselves" must be longer than 3 years. Martinez de Hoz made these remarks in an interview published in GENTE magazine in tne issue that will be on the stands tomorrow.

The minister also referred to the nature of the economic program. He said: "I believe that of the measures we have adopted, none can be termed of an unpopular nature. That the economic program, or I myself, may have a certain lack of popularity does not worry me. Final success is what I am concerned with."

In another part of the interview, referring to measures for implementing the economic plan, Martinez de Hoz stressed that "we have been adapting them. I never speak in the singular, but in the plural because what we are doing is teamwork. There is not a single person who can do this work alone."

Returning to a previous topic, he remarked, "I acknowledge that my plan appears to be unpopular because if I take my own poll on the reaction of the people, of the honest and sincere people who ask for nothing and have nothing to gain, I must acknowledge that I am not unpopular with these people. If I go by the letters of encouragement I receive," Martinez de Hoz stressed, "I can also say that I am not unpopular."

COMMISSION SEES CORPUS, ITAIPU AS SERIOUS PROBLEM

PY051837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (AFP)--A committee for the defense of Argentine interests in the River Plate basin, which was created here Wednesday, has termed the Corpus and Itaipu dams as an immediate and serious national problem. The committee, which will be headed by former Vice President Isaac Rojas, stated in its first public remarks that most of the press reports on negotiations with Paraguay and Brazil on the Corpus project try, deliberately or not, to conceal the seriousness of the problem.

It indicated that the consequent remarks by Argentine officials in charge of solving the problem or offering advice tend to evade the depth of the problem or to give it up as a lost cause, while others try to show that they really believe the international solution to the problem lies in the proposed Middle Parana project, which is absurd. The committee added that the current situation has caused great damage because of a lack of geopolitical foresight and for not establishing major national objectives.

It concluded that if Brazil and Paraguay become hostile and thwart the projects in order to upset the Argentine environment and jeopardize peace on the continent, tne people must be informed so that any action that might be taken is implemented firmly and vigorously to defend the natural system of the Parana River at Yguazu.

Soviet Technicians' Task

FY060201 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1506 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (NA)--The chairman of the Water and Power State Enterprise, Anibal Blanco, said today that "within 2 years" and with Soviet technical assistance, Argentine engineers will be able to prepare a concrete project to carry out "at the appropriate time" the construction of the Middle Parana hydroelctric project.

Blanco said "the first Soviet technicians have already arrived and are evaluating the project on the site in order to compare it with the feasibility studies made by the Water and Power State Enterprise." In this regard, he said "the first phase of the program for these technicians is to carry out a study, make observations if necessary and give us an opinion."

The water and power chief pointed out that "the important hydroelctric projects and the nuclear projects imply the establishment of electrical plants producing energy that must be distributed in the best possible manner in the country--that is, to make it reach all possible markets and areas."

Blanco added that "water and power has an important role in the construction of the national grid, a very high tension network estimated in its first stages at 500,000 volts. This will help unify all the current regional electrical systems." He recalled that "at this time we already have responsibility over three important sections of this network--one sections that goes from the littoral system toward the Northeast and [words indistinct] and a third section that goes from Rio Tercero toward Cuyo."

Blanco added: "Keeping in mind that Rio Tercero, which is the central system, has already joined with the littoral system, and if we also keep in mind that we are getting energy through an interconnection of the Chocon-Cerros Colorados with Buenos Aires, we can realize that this grid is gradually covering the entire national territory."

Blanco also emphasized that "the government has wisely planned, in the electrical field, an overall program aimed at changing production structures." Blanco said: "Historically we are a thermal energy producing country, and although there are hydroelectric plants, these have not been expanded with the capacity and possibilities offered by Argentina." Blanco added: "People have become aware of this in the last few years and this awareness is now expanding."

He also mentioned the Chocon-Cerros Colorados and Salto Grande dam projects and the "vigor and enthusiasm with which the Yacyreta project is being carried out." He said this is "real proof of the awareness that has been awakened in the country in support of the development of permanent hydroelectric resourcess and not subject to changes that may take place in other parts of the world."

GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST 'OBSTRUCTION OF ORDER'

PY060221 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpts] The government military junta today approved a drastic decree aimed at defending the process of democratization and guaranteeing social peace in the country.

In an answer to the wave of strikes and stoppages, the government of Gen David Padilla declared that all forms of obstruction of order in violation of legal procedures are to be considered as an attempt against society and the economy. The decree was released after a long Cabinet meeting during which the situation was discussed.

The drastic decree warns not only workers but also businessmen. Businessmen and unions were notified that if they do not comply with the call made by officials to solve conflicts which may appear, those who refuse will be charged with contempt and put under the appropriate jurisdiction.

BOLIVIA MAY WITHDRAW FROM INTERNATIONAL TIN COUNCIL

PY051320 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0530 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] Mining and Metallurgy Minister Jorge Echazu has hinted that Bolivia may withdraw from the International Tin Council if that market-controlling organization does not heed the demands of the producer nations. For over 2 years Bolivia, sometimes with the support of other producer countries, has been proposing the fixing of price limits (maximum and minimum) that would guarantee tin-producing countries stable and yet, at the same time, fair prices.

Tin Producer Solidarity

PY050413 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Apr 79 PY

[Text] The weekly letter of the National Mining Chamber states that the trip the mining and metallurgy minister made to Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, the main tin producer, will serve to clearly establish common actions within the International Tin Council, ITC, since this will benefit the interests of these countries [words indistinct] and establish once and for all that the time of consumer domination has come to an end and that a new period of just claims from producers of this important raw material has begun. Time has proven to us that in every ITC meeting, the group of consumer countries takes numerous precautions, adopts resolutions unanimously, supports them and demands their enforcement. These tactics should be adopted by the producing countries, which should establish conditions aimed at fixing the right prices for this mineral considering that they are the basis for the existence of the ITC.

The chamber's weekly letter also points out that there is a need for a policy of closer ties with the other producing countries who should be invited to visit Bolivia so that they can objectively see our situation, which is different from other countries.

This type of policy would permit us to make unanimous decisions in support of just solutions and in this manner fulfill the objectives of overcoming our current position as an underdeveloped country.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES AMNESTY, ELECTIONS; APPROVES PARTIES

PY051535 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Justice Minister Petronio Portella yesterday announced the establishment of amnesty, the return to direct elections for governors in 1982 and a multiparty system. Petronio Portella made these announcements to German television reporters accompanying Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He did not say when amnesty will be decreed, but explained that it will include all political prisoners, even communists. It will not be granted, however, to terrorists.

Portella also stated that the measure will not allow prisoners linked with the Communist Party to return to legal activity because this is forbidden by law. The same position will be adopted regarding those of the extreme right. The government will not allow the creation of Nazi or Fascist parties.

Portella also explained that to guarantee direct elections for governors in 1982, the electoral college that will elect the future president of the republic will be reorganized in keeping with the multiparty system.

The justice minister also referred to labor union-government relations and said there is a general consensus on the advantage of updating the labor laws because these are outdated, he said. He also guaranteed that the government and businessmen favor amendment of the labor laws.

GOVERNMENT TO SUSPEND INTERVENTION IN LABOR UNION

PY051524 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Text] The government will suspend the intervention in the ABC workers unions, and the union leaders who have been dismissed will resume their posts. This was announced by Labor Minister Murilo Macedo during a meeting with members of the social legislation commission in the Chamber of Deputies. The suspension of the intervention will be effective earlier than expected, Minister Macedo said in response to a comment by Deputy Jose Costa, vice president of the commission, who was criticizing the government's intervention in the union.

He also told congressmen that he has already asked the president for authorization to publish the draft of the labor law reform to begin a debate on the subject. It is understood that the reform should be discussed not only by the National Congress, but also by the union leaders, employees and employers, by the Brazilian Bar Association and other representative organizations.

MDB'S MONTORO URGES TIGHTER NUCLEAR SCRUTINY

PY050407 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Apr 79 PY

[From the Congressional report]

[Text] Senator Franco Montoro [MDB] has asked the Congressional Commission [CPI] investigating the Brazilian nuclear program to pay special attention to safety and nuclear pollution issues.

Justifying this request, Montoro said the Brazilian scientific community does not share the optimism of the nuclear industry and government organizations who guarantee the complete infallibility and safety of atomic reactors. He read a report on the conclusions of a study by the Brazilian Physics Society [SBF], which states that the nuclear program should be overseen by an organization directly under the president of the republic.

Based on the SBF conclusions, Montoro said the scientific community believes it is the people who should have the final say on the construction of nuclear plants and that the public should participate in the processing and licensing of reactors. Montoro also mentioned the accident at the nuclear reactor in Pennsylvania, noting scientists' assertions that this was neither the first nor an isolated accident, since hundreds of similar cases already have occurred in the world, and more than 100 in the United States alone.

Senators Aluizio Chaves, Murilo Badaro, Mauro Benevides, Jose Lins and Orestes Quercia support Montoro's views.

Senator Itamar Franco [MDB], chairman of the CIP on the Nuclear program, stated that the commission has already done a great service to the nation by disclosing facts that were considered secret, many of them related to safety and the polluting effects of nuclear plants.

Senator Dirceu Cardoso [MDB] asked the Senate president to find a way to send a Brazilian scientist to the United States to investigate on the spot the accident at the Pennsylvania reactor. Cardoso made this appeal after reporting that the CIP had to accept tickets offered by Furnas to inspect the Angra Dos Reis nuclear plants Monday. Cardoso regretted the fact that the CPI's action is being jeopardized by the restriction on funds for travel. This assertion was supported by Senator Itamar Franco.

Cardoso, who is also a member of the CPI, reported on the work carried out by the CPI noting that it encompasses every possible aspect and that as of the end of this month, the CPI will investigate the nuclear program with the cooperation of scientists.

Pressure on Nuclear Program

PY042214 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1520 GMT 4 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Apr (LATIN)--Pressures against the Brazilian nuclear program continued to worsen today as a result of criticism from various domestic sectors, including government and church circles. The harshest condemnation came from the opposition, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB]. MDB Senator Henrique Santillo stated that the government's main interest in continuing the program is to maintain Brazil's hegemonistic policy in Latin America, with imperialist tendencies.

The president of the Latin American Episcopal Conference [CELAM] and president of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB], Monsignor Aloisio Lorscheider, stated that "this is a very risky undertaking and our concern should be to improve the infrastructure for the Brazilian people, to improve the education and health."

Two Brazilian scientists who work for the government had already spoken in favor of an extension of the deadlines for the nuclear program because they considered it expensive and because it was drawn up in accordance with hypothetical estimates of maximum energy requirements for the country, which have now significantly decreased.

The nuclear agreement Brazil signed in 1975 with the FRG provides for installation of eight atomic reactors, one recovery plant and another uranium processing plant by 1990. The nuclear agreement, which until recently was considered one of the greatest feats of the military regime in the field of international policy, has now become the most controversial of domestic matters.

The controversy has become accentuated due to the presence of Helmut Schmidt, the FRG chief of state, in Brazil. Whether coincidence or premeditation, the fact is that during the past few days more voices have arisen against the hasty atomic program. These voices became even louder as a result of a problem at a U.S. nuclear plant, where a gas leak threatened to endanger the inhabitants of Harrisburg.

Senator Santillo stated: "Above all, the nuclear decision was made in an effort to maintain a dominance in Latin America of Brazilian power, with imperialistic tendencies." Progovernment parliamentarian Murilo Badaro accused the senator of "joining the chorus of the country's enemies."

MDB Deputy Fernando Cunha warned about the dangers of atomic energy and suggested a (?delay) in the Brazilian-German nuclear agreement until a referendum can be held to let the people decide whether the agreement should continue.

Marcos Freire, MDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, requested on behalf of his party the immediate suspension of any new steps in the nuclear program in order to think "about the true paths for a better energy option for the country."

Therefore, the brand-new government of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo is being besieged by various sectors with what was considered Brazil's most important step toward its own development. However, welcoming the FRG chief of state last night, Figueiredo stated that Brazil will fulfill the terms of the nuclear agreement.

SCHMIDT DEPARTS BRASILIA FOR SAO PAULO VISIT

PY060048 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt departed for Sao Paulo this afternoon continuing his visit to Brazil.

Address To Industrialists

LD060124 Hamburg DPA in German 2325 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--During his South America trip, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt condemned the latest oil price increases. Here in Brazil's most important industrial city the chancellor told industrialists of his concern that this would place a considerable strain on the balance of payments of many states, and above all those of developing countries. There is also no reason why the oil-exporting states in the Third World in particular should be "doing all the talking."

The chancellor spoke out once more against protectionism and in favor of an open market policy. At the same time, he pointed out that Brazil's trade with the EEC already showed a surplus of $1 billion.

Schmidt praised the "wise and pragmatic" role played by Brazil in the North-South dialog. The largest state in Latin America would, whether it wanted to or not, take on a leading function in the Third World. Brazil today is justly regarded as a country with a growing economy and hence growing political importance. The Federal Republic is prepared to cooperate politically and economically with Brazil in equal partnership.

Figueiredo Banquet Speech

PY051432 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Apr 79 p 4 Py

[Speech by President Figueiredo at banquet in Itamaraty Palace to welcome FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt 3 April]

[Excerpts] It is with special satisfaction that I welcome Your Excellency and your illustrious entourage to our country.

Mr Chancellor, the FRG is present wherever issues of interest for the future of mankind are raised. The Germans have prime responsibilities both in the complex issues concerning East-West relations and in the long dialog--not always productive--between the developed nations of the northern hemisphere and the vast developing areas of the Third World.

We are going through a period in which new, dynamic balances are taking place among nations. The world is changing. Schemes that are discriminatory or are aimed at restoring obsolete relationships can no longer prosper in this period.

Fortunately our countries have been able to reconcile their interests in highly satisfactory ways. The Brasilia-Bonn dialog is gaining increasingly in substance because it is guided by the fundamental principles of the sovereign equality of both states and of nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Our relations are becoming increasingly significant because they are based on mutual respect and harmonious coexistence to implement cooperation for the peaceful development of the two nations.

We have achieved major successes in our efforts to intensify our political relations. In a few years we have been able to overcome the gap that separated us. We started the operation of a system of high-level consultations which has contributed to our rapprochement and briefings. In my opinion, we should continue on the path of open understanding through this type of contact, constantly seeking new ways of exchanging ideas between our governments.

Although we are part of an interdependent world, we are aware that the Brazilian people themselves have prime responsibility for achieving their national progress. Consequently Brazil is deeply dedicated to carrying on its struggle for development. We have already succeeded in overcoming major obstacles. In fact, we have made remarkable achievements through work and sacrifice.

Thus, to overcome foreign obstacles to our development--which still persist--we turned to the constructive cooperation of more-developed countries. In this particular aspect--and I am doing justice in mentioning this--our concerns and desires have always elicited a friendly reaction from the FRG.

Mr Chancellor, the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between our two countries has special significance in the great effort being undertaken by our country.

Brazilian-FRG trade, which in 1971 amounted to $700 million, last year reached the significant amount of $2 billion.

This growth is highly satisfactory, considering the dynamics and the volume of the transactions involved. New, higher levels could still be achieved in the next few years. And this will certainly be achieved if we are able to mobilize government agencies and private sectors involved in Brazilian-FRG trade.

Adjusting our bilateral trade to the economic realities of our two countries requires a renewed joint effort to improve the structure of our exchange of goods and services. Primary products are still by far the leading Brazilian export products. However, Brazilian trade objectives are not limited to either maintaining or increasing these sales.

As your excellency is well aware, the Brazilian Industrial Park continues to develop and to diversify. German investors themselves have contributed markedly to expanding Brazilian production capacity. In addition to meeting our domestic needs, our industrial sector is contributing increasingly to fostering our exports.

Only in this manner will Brazil be able to keep its pace of progress. Only in this manner will Brazil be able to make imports in keeping with the needs of its development and with the aspirations of well-being of its people.

In this context, we are certain that we can keep counting on your government's support in our common struggle to cause a retreat of protectionist trends, both in the European Economic Community and in all other developed countries.

Your Excellency's position on this matter is quite well known and respected. I especially recall the appeal you made recently in Frankfurt, urging all developed countries to renew their opposition to the growing manifestations of protectionism. Your Excellency stated that it is necessary to resist the temptation of resorting to protectionism to maintain the present structure of international trade.

Protectionist practices are in fact damaging for everyone. They restrict access to the markets of developed countries, they cause developing countries to lose essential export income, and they reduce their capacity to import and to contract foreign services. These practices aggravate the inflationary pressure, which is undoubtedly one of today's major problems in the domestic market of all developed countries.

In the field of bilateral cooperation, Brazil and the FRG have taken joint actions in a truly exemplary manner.

The agreement on cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, which has been in force since 1975, reflects the high level of our relations. It also demonstrates that equitable cooperation can be carried out between countries at different stages of development.

The Brazilian Government is determined to guarantee the normal implementation of our agreement. I reaffirm our position to comply with the obligations stated therein and to guarantee the country's access to the complete cycle of nuclear fuel technology by enforcing the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Our basic agreement on technical cooperation, our general agreement on cooperation in research and technological development are also part of our fruitful cooperation. Furthermore, they enable the two governments to adopt new, diversified initiatives in various fields. As for Brazil, it is our firm determination to create conditions to carry on the systematic expansion and deversification of our broad cooperation programs.

Mr Chancellor, the traditional friendship linking our two peoples, the mutual confidence that characterizes our cooperation, the substantial convergence in many of our positions, the very path on which we traveled together--all this make us look with optimism at the future of our relations. Eventual difficulties will never overpower the desire of both our peoples and governments to expand their relations and to diversify them with a fraternal, mature spirit.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF DOWNPLAYS IMPACT OF MIR BOMBINGS

PY052203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1901 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 5 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that the recent bomb attacks are part of a subversive strategy of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). But these attacks do not alter or endanger the institutional system, according to Gen Oldlanier Mena (ret), chief of the military government's intelligence services. More than a dozen bomb attacks have been perpetrated in the past 3 months throughout Santiago against the houses of businessmen and government officials and against government office buildings.

General Mena, director of the National Information Center (CNI) has reasserted that the perpetrators of the recent attacks were small groups of the MIR movement. The MIR movement, like all other leftist parties, was outlawed in Chile 5 years ago after a military movement headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet ousted the regime of the late socialist President Salvador Allende, 1970-1973.

In an interview published today by the weekly QUE PASA, General Mena stated that right now the MIR movement is trying to show the people through this kind of armed propaganda that it is still in existence. Gen Oldlanier Mena added, "They believe that by doing this they will be able to attract sympathizers, but the people have learned that it is only a violent movement with ideas which are completely opposed to our intrinsic characteristics."

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION REGRETS SUPREME COURT DECISION

PY041458 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2011 GMT 3 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Apr (LATIN)--The Chilean Lawyers for Democracy Association today regretted a Supreme Court decision which restrained the judge investigating the discovery of 15 bodies in an abandoned lime kiln from reporting on the case. In a communique issued here today, the lawyers organization stated that the judge appointed to investigate the discovery of human remains in Lonquen is confronting an unusual and serious act which has no precedence in the history of Chile, since it involves the perpetration of massive killing for political reasons, which undermines the moral basis of national unity.

This organization, which was created 2 years ago as an independent organization, brings together lawyers from all national sectors. The communique warns that as long as these deeds are not explained and the perpetrators are not punished by law, the faith in and the credibility of the government and the courts will be affected. The communique notes that "it is not good for national morals for the criminals to be pardoned of their crime because of the enforcement of an amnesty law and for the courts to conceal their names from the public."

ROTHSCHILD, OTHER INVESTORS MEET WITH PINOCHET

PY042239 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 79 PY

[Text] The British banker Leopold Rothschild, executives from his London Bank, and Brazilian and Chilean investors met with President Augusto Pinochet yesterday.

(Jorge Rasbitt), general manager of a new tripartite concern, discussed with this station the motives of the meeting.

[Begin (Rasbitt) recording] The reason for this visit was the desire to directly convey to the president the interest which British and Brazilian investors have in participating jointly with Chilean counterparts in a company which will provide financial advice aimed at connecting Chilean enterprises more closely with international finance markets. Only recently some Chilean enterprises attained access to these financial sources, and we believe that there are still many of them which have not approached these markets, either to finance their projects or to go into partnership with foreign capitalists. [end recording]

The brand-new firm will bear the name of [word indistinct] Chile Consult, and among its main Chilean shareholders will be the Chilean Industrial Bank, the Chilean Foreign Trade Bank, the Paper and Cardboard Company, the Valparaiso Mining Company, the El Volcan Industrial Company, as well as other private industrial and agricultural enterprises. Among the foreign investors are Rothschild's London bank and the Sao Paulo Commercial and Industrial Bank.

President Pinochet expressed his satisfaction at the support of British and Brazilian investors and their trust in the economy of the nation.

In the meantime, Leopold Rothschild explained why the British enterprise had chosen Chile to make investments.

[Begin Rothschild recording] The Rothschild Bank is an international bank which has branches, subsidiary and associated companies in many countries. I believe that the Chilean economy is developing very well. The principles of private enterprise are being respected, and therefore this is the right time for the Bank of Rothschild to make investments here in Chile. [end recording]

The London bank will invest $125,000, a transaction which will be secured today when the appropriate contract is signed.

(Jorge Rasbitt) finally announced the possibility that the Rothschild Bank might go into partnership with an important mining company, although he refused to name this company.

GROUP OF 10 LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES AFL-CIO ULTIMATUM

PY042237 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 79 PY

[Text] The AFL-CIO is at it again. It has stated that Chile is not fulfilling its promise to grant union freedom and has given the Chilean Government until 30 (?June) to implement the plan announced by Labor Minister Jose Pinera. This was announced by the spokesmen of the AFL-CIO in Santiago: Eduardo Rios, Ernesto Foguel, Tucapel Jimenez, Hernol Flores and others, all of them connected with the so-called Group of 10.

Recently Rios and Jimenez traveled to Washington where they held several meetings with U.S. union leaders and politicians to brief them on the Chilean situation from their point of view. On their way back to Chile they handcarried a copy of a letter sent by [name indistinct], director of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Department, to Labor Minister Jose Pinera. In this note the U.S. organization (?criticizes) the labor normalization process which Chile is now experiencing, and it threatens to enforce a boycott if the government does not implement this process before a specific date, according to Eduardo Rios.

[Begin Eduardo Rios recording] The deadline established for the government to restore union freedom expires on 30 (?June). The AFL-CIO, therefore, will wait until this date to see which measures have been adopted by the government to restore union freedom. [end recording]

Furthermore, Eduardo Rios gave details on his activities in Washington, a place he frequently visits.

[Begin Eduardo Rios recording] We held a meeting with Viron Vaky, Assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. To discuss issues of the same nature, we met with (?Howard Samuels), under secretary of labor for international affairs. But we regret we did not have enough time to meet with Mr Christopher, the deputy secretary of state. Unfortunately our time was very limited. [end recording]

[Words indistinct] meanwhile Chileans have been notified of the impending threat of a boycott [words indistinct] new measures against Chilean interests, if the labor normalization process is not fulfilled in accordance with the mandates of the AFL-CIO, the United States and the Group of 10.

TWO SANTIAGO BUILDINGS DAMAGED BY POWERFUL BOMBS

PY022014 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish h1826 GMT 2 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Apr (LATIN)--Two attacks with high-powered homemade bombs were carried out early this morning against a downtown building, and a warehouse belonging to the Copper Corporation (CODELCO). The buildings were damaged, but there were no victims, the police reported.

Both attacks were attributed to members of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), which during the past 2 months has claimed 15 similar attacks in various parts of this capital.

The first attack took place at 0100 local time (0400 GMT) against an eight-story downtown building which houses a laboratory. The violent explosion was felt within a radius of 10 blocks, shaking neighboring buildings and blowing out windows.

The other bomb exploded at 0240 local time in a northern neighborhood of Santiago, where a CODELCO warehouse is located, causing the breaking of all windows and part of a wall.

The police also reported the finding of materiel for manufacturing explosive devices in the mezzanine of a hospital belonging to the University of Chile.

HUMAN RIGHTS FORUM ISSUES FINAL DECLARATION

PA060029 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 2 Apr 79 p 10-A PA

[Text of the final declaration issued at the conclusion of the National Forum on Human Rights; dated 1 April 1979]

[Text] The National Forum on Human Rights and Democratic Liberties was convoked by citizens of various ideologies, groups and political parties at a time when the country is deeply concerned over repeated charges of indiscriminate arrests and searches, violations of the right to defense and the application of various kinds of physical and psychological torture in investigations carried out by the military penal court. The forum was held to repudiate the security statute established through Special Decree No 1923 of 6 September 1978 and the arbitrary implementation of Constitutional Article 28 granting the government power to order the arrest and retention of individuals.

The country's response to the convocation of this forum was the unprecedented participation by large political, religious, social and cultural groups, the National Labor Council and many independent labor organizations which include most of Colombia's labor movements. This demonstrates the country's cry for compliance with and respect for human rights in Colombia and a return to normalcy by putting an end to the permanent state of siege and the exceptional state and concentration of powers granted by Article 121.

The analysis of statements, reports, documents and testimonies presented at the forum proved that the security statute and the arbitrary implementation of Article 28 violate the Constitution and the commitments acquired by Colombia when it ratified the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the international agreements on the OAS and the United Nations.

I. Human Rights, International Commitment of the Colombian State

The importance of these rights is stated in the text of the universal declaration of 1948 that was ratified by Colombia and which established that "it is essential that human rights be protected by a de jure system so that men will not be forced to rebel against tyranny and oppression." The UN member countries, including ours, committed themselves "to guarantee, with the cooperation of the United Nations, the universal and true respect for the fundamental rights and liberties of men."

Consequently, the forum is deeply concerned because government officials place conditions on respect for human rights in cases of persons being investigated who deserve a fair and impartial trial as demanded by the universal declaration. Government actions indicate that it has unilaterally broken international commitments and violated guarantees and rights established under Title No 3 of the national Constitution. Upon demanding these rights, the forum condemns all terrorist actions.

Colombia's condemnation of human rights violations in countries such as Chile and Nicaragua is paradoxical in view of the aforementioned violations and the fact that a permanent state of siege is still maintained jointly with the implementation of the security statute and the illegal application of Article 28.

II. The Security Statute and the Militarization of Justice

The security statute violates the Constitution because it modifies the codes concerning punishment, the creation of new crimes and the reform of legal procedures. The security statute gave jurisdiction to military courts replacing regular judges and ignored the sovereign power of Congress to reform the country's codes.

III. Tortures and the Violation of Judical Guarantees

While the Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that "nobody shall be subject to cruel, inhuman or degrading torture, punishment or treatment," these methods were used in the country's urban, rural and Indian communities, as was shown in documents and testimony--such as the report issued by the investigating committee of the Chamber of Representatives and the report by experts of the Legal Medical Institute--presented at the forum. In view of this, the forum would like to stress the seriousness of these actions, condemn these methods and demand that the government, particularly the Attorney General's Office, conduct authentic investigations aimed at fully guaranteeing human rights in Colombia.

While the Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that "a person appearing before a court has the right to an effective recourse to protect himself from actions that violate his fundamental rights," the military and police commanders, mayors and inspectors abide by the security statute and impose sentences of up to 3 years without giving the individual the right of appeal.

While the Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that "a person accused of a crime has the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty as established by law and has the right to a trial in which all his legal rights are guaranteed for his defense," it has been denounced at the forum that the right to defense has been obstructed and that there has been a lack of legal guarantees.

IV. Full Application of Human Rights

The legal abnormality which the country is experiencing, as proved by speeches and reports presented at the forum, stems basically from economic and social causes evidenced in the concentration of wealth and production goods in the hands of the few, the degradation of the living conditions of Colombians, the enrichment of certain persons through illegal businesses and the corruption and immorality that result in social tensions and popular protests. Corruption and immorality are some of the causes of common crime.

Consequently, it is deceptive to believe that their eradication can be achieved only by implementing a complex repressive apparatus which frequently forces the armed forces to reject fair demands stemming from the difficult economic and social situation in which many live.

While the Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that "in case of persecution a person has the right to seek refuge and to enjoy it in any country," those who, convinced of this right, sought refuge in our territory are being harassed and in certain cases forced to abandon the country without any justifiable reason.

While the Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that "all individuals have the right to freedom of opinion and speech," the report submitted to the forum by newsmen and workers of the communications media reveals the search of printing plants and newspapers and magazine offices, the arrest of certain newsmen and the sanctioning of certain organs. In conclusion, Colombia has a poor outlook concerning freedom of the press. It confirms the increasing lack of guarantees available to freely carry out the profession of journalism.

While the Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that "all persons have the right to work, to freely choose their work, to work under fair and satisfactory conditions and to be protected from unemployment," it was reported at the forum that more than 1.5 million fellow countrymen had to leave the country in order to satisfy that right. One out of every 10 workers, that is, approximately 1 million Colombians, have no jobs. Another 1.5 million persons are underemployed.

While the Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that "a person who works has the right to fair and satisfactory wages which will guarantee a dignified existence for him and his family," the worker's real wage, his capacity to acquire the essentials, has decreased by approximately 20 percent over the past decade. The workers' share of the national income has decreased from 46.5 percent in 1970 to 39.2 in 1976. Similarly, the urban minimum salary purchased 60 percent of a family's groceries 15 years ago, and it now purchases less than 45 percent despite salary increases. The country's agonizing social situation, resulting from continuous increases in the cost of living and transportation fares, explains and justifies the united action of the National Labor Council to defend the workers' living conditions.

Colombia's social reality analyzed at this forum undoubtedly indicates that the social rights mentioned in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights approved by the UN General Assembly in 1948 to not exist in Colombia for most people.

V. Reform to the Codes and Human Rights

The forum, aware of the existence of the special powers that the national government received from the Congress in order to issue new penal codes and procedures, points out the danger implied if the government incorporates the norms of the statute into the codes in question. The forum also stresses the need for the new labor code to respect the workers' social rights and gains.

The aforementioned situations have justified the holding of the forum and commit all Colombian democrats to take definite action in order to make the respect for human rights a reality.

VI. National Commission for the Defense of Human Rights

With this purpose in mind, the forum creates the National Commission for the Defense of Human Rights.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSIONS EXTENDED TO 28 APRIL

PA051348 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The special sessions of Congress have been extended to 28 April so that Congress can act on most of the bills submitted by the government. Government Minister German Zea Hernandez made the announcement to members of the Senate Constitutional Affairs Committee. The minister said: I inform you that President Julio Cesar Turbay has decided to extend the special congressional sessions to the last days of April. The extension is due to the fact that the executive would like Congress to act on the most important bills submitted to the chambers.

MAO LEADERS INVOLVED IN MINISTER'S DEATH ARRESTED

PA051939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1546 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Apr (EFE)--Two urban commando leaders of the guerrilla Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) who participated in the assassination of former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas were arrested here today.

Military sources identified the two insurgents as Manuel Bautista Gonzalez and Armando Lopez Suarez, who led MAO urban cells in Bogota which specialized in kidnapings and assassinations.

Mario Camelo Franco, a poet and writer also involved in the crime, escaped from the Swedish Embassy in Bogota where he had requested political asylum on Monday afternoon, the military sources added.

Former Government Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas was killed on 12 September 1978 while exercising the bathroom of his home. A few days later, MAO took credit for the crime in clandestine pamphlets. Thirteen members of the guerrilla group who participated in the crime are under arrest in military garrisons.

POLITICAL PRISONERS COMPLETE SENTENCES

PY051825 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Apr 79 p 28 PY

[Text] Carlos Guillermo Branas left the national penitentiary yesterday at 0930 after 3 years of imprisonment for violating Law No 209, defense of public peace and freedom of the individual. Jose Gil Ojeda Felkamp, also sentenced to 3 years for the same crime, will leave today.

According to the dossier, Branas was arrested in the city of Encarnacion and accused of heading a political-military movement with dangerous intentions. He was tried by the criminal court of the first instance and sentenced to 3 years in prison. He completed his sentence on Tuesday at midnight and obtained his freedom yesterday morning.

Others allegedly implicated in the same operation were arrested on the same occasion. After the usual investigation and procedures, they regained their freedom.

Jose Gil Ojeda should also leave the Tacumbu National Penitentiary this morning. He was tried for violating Law No 209. After the relevant trial, Gil Ojeda was sentenced to 3 years in prison by Judge Arnaldo Alvarez. Gil Ojeda has completed the sentence which was imposed on him and should regain his freedom today. The trial was carried out through the secretariat of Oscar Almada.

PEASANT LEADER STILL HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY051730 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 5 Apr 79 p 3 PY

[Text] The latest reports on the status of Constantino Coronel, the peasant leader who was shot and who is now locked in a dark cell in the city of Encarnacion, tell us that the peasant leader is still in total solitary confinement. His wife has tried to see him at the government delegate's office, and despite the long transactions she has not been able to see him in the place where he has been held incommunicado since Saturday, 31 March. Coronel was taken to the criminal court 2 days ago to testify, and due to his precarious state of health, he fainted while testifying and was taken to the local hospital, where he was handcuffed to the bed and left in the close custody of the guards, as if he were a common criminal.

EL PUEBLO asks: Why can't the newspaper PATRIA take pictures depicting Constantino Coronel's state of health and show them to its readers as irrefutable proof of the respect for human rights which exists in the country?

LIBERALS PRESS FOR ACTION ON ARRESTED DEPUTY

PY042117 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 3 Apr 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] The procrastination of legal authorities in making a decision on the case of the detention of Deputy Roman Martinez by police officers from Police Precinct No 8 has been causing some concern among the Liberal Party leaders. "The judge in charge of the case is being too slow," Congressman Miguel Angel Barboza said yesterday, after stating that the detention of the deputy violates the congressional immunity provided for in the Constitution.

PACIFIC WAR CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATED

PA060228 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 5 Apr (AFP)--Peru today paid tribute to its heroes in the war of the Pacific with a period of reflection and a number of civic ceremonies commemorating the centennial of the declaration of hostilities by Chile.

Held in the principal plazas of this capital, in the parade grounds of all of the country's cities and towns, in its 24,300 schools and hundreds of institutions, these patriotic meetings were framed within the spirit of a national proclamation by the military government.

The proclamation says that this is a day for reflection and renewed hope that that hard lesson of history will never again be repeated, because we have learned that it is not enough just to seek and achieve well-being and progress, but that these must also be guaranteed.

In the present and the future we here are united by the same thought, by the same emotion and the same faith: to reaffirm before the glory of our heroes in the war of the Pacific our total willingness, our determination and the unrenounceable right of all Peruvians to preserve intact the (?structure) of our fatherland with its borders, its land and its wealth, the proclamation adds.

Events began this morning when, with all cities decorated with flags, President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez placed a floral wreath at the heroes crypt. Almost at the same time, the navy, which had sailed at dawn, threw a floral wreath into the ocean as a tribute to the heroes. Afterwards it conducted a number of naval exercises.

JOURNALISTS DECLARE HUNGER STRIKE, APPEAL TO CARTER

PA051231 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 Apr (AFP)--A total 19 Peruvian journalists said today they had reported to U.S. President Jimmy Carter that they are on a hunger strike here to defend the freedom of expression. In a telegram sent to the U.S. President today, they said that their gesture is the only method of protest left open to them against the military government's closure of newspapers and magazines for which they work.

The journalists--directors and editors of 8 of the 10 publications closed in January and February and the presidents of 2 federations--declared the hunger strike yesterday. In their message to Carter they said: The Peruvian military government, which you have just described as having a high degree of respect for human rights, controls all the metropolitan newspapers, appoints their directors and uses them as mere propaganda instruments.

They added that it closely controls television and radio broadcasts, orients all news, prohibits political programs, and in January closed 10 publications--virtually all the important magazines of Peru--simply by order of the Interior Ministry. We ask you, they concluded, to reconsider what you understand to be respect for human rights in Peru. You are tragically misinformed on the real situation here and are helping the military regime continue its violations of human rights at a time when there are dangerous signs that the violations will be intensified.

OFFICIAL OFFERS REASSURANCES ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

PA041219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0140 GMT 4 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 3 Apr (EFE)--A high-ranking official of the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Investigation (IVIC) stated today that there is not "the most remote possibility" of radioactive gases leaking at Venezuela's only nuclear reactor.

In an interview granted to the Caracas evening paper EL MUNDO, Amado Lopez, chief of the IVIC's Sanitary Radiophysical Section, added that pollution caused by automobiles, industry and gas plants is greater than that of "all nuclear plants put together."

The IVIC has a "pool-type" nuclear reactor at El Junquito, a few km from Caracas, whose radioactive nucleus is submerged in a cylinder containing 70,000 liters of water to prevent the release of radiation.

Lopez said that the Venezuelan reactor is used for research, unlike its big "brother" in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which is used to produce electricity and which has been on the verge of causing a disaster of incalculable proportions.

"There is no possibility of something similar occuring with our reactor, the only one in Venezuela," Lopez said. "It is possible," he added, "for radioactive gases to be released, but not in the same proportion as at the Harrisburg plant."

The Venezuelan scientist said in conclusion that the IVIC reactor is so designed that in the event of a serious accident gases would be trapped within a cylinder over 10 meters high which houses the radioactive material.

MINISTER URGES END TO OBSTACLES TO DELIMITATION TALKS

PA051855 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Venezuelan Government today asked Colombia to eliminate any restriction or (?obstacle) for beginning a new round of negotiations aimed at finding a definitive agreement on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas between the two nations. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jorge Alberto Zambrano Velasco today told Radio Cadena Nacional that a new issue has been added to the dispute as a result of the Colombian House of Representatives decision to undertake an investigation, accusing Venezuela of alleged genocide.

He also noted the pessimistic statements on the eventual results of the new negotiations which have been attributed to important Colombian figures. The Venezuelan foreign minister warned that this new situation could hinder the talks between the two nations to solve the dispute. He said that the statements by Colombian politicians have created grave concern in Venezuela in view of the importance of the individuals who made the statements.

In his statement to Radio Cadena Nacional, the Venezuelan foreign minister said that his country is waiting with special interest to hear the proposals that President Julio Cesar Turbay will make during a news conference he is preparing to report on the renewal of negotiations with Venezuela.

ROYO PROMISES AID FOR DEVELOPING SAN MIGUELITO

PA051457 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Apr 79 pp 1A, 12A PA

[By Francisco Castaneda]

[Excerpts] As a result of the first presidential visit to San Miguelito by Dr Aristides Royo and his government team, the community has obtained 19 million balboas to complement the San Miguelito integral development program, elimination of the high-level commission and the status of special district, land for the construction of its municipal building, a study of the main problems faced by its corregimientos and an immediate contribution of 300,000 balboas.

During his visit on 3 April, President Royo referred to the important problems of the community, stressing that San Miguelito was not a forgotten district. He said that 11 million of the 15 million balboas allocated for the first phase of development was already being invested. He said that 4 million balboas are still to be invested in addition to the 15 million balboas which correspond to the second phase of development that will involve attention to priority problems such as water, sewers, education, housing and others.

President Royo said that, in view of the political and administrative maturity of the municipality, the high-level commission will be eliminated, leaving the municipal administration to handle funds for this sector. The president praised the work carried out by the high-level commission, stressing the efforts of its members, particularly Nilson Espino, who he said is one of the hardest working men he knows.

ROYO DECLARES NATIONAL PARK IN CANAL ZONE

PA311936 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in English 30 Mar 79 p 1-B PA

[Text] The wooded area between Summit Gardens, the Limon townsite, the Panama Canal east bank and the Canal Zone borderline yesterday was declared a national park by President Aristides Royo.

The president's decision was made known yesterday to the press at the Finance Ministry by Panama Canal Authority's ecological advisor Pedro Galindo, who read a statement on the proposed park issued by Royo. Galindo said that the extensive park will not only serve as a facility for relaxation and pleasure for future Panamanian generations, but also for educational and scientific purposes.

"At the same time, the park will comprise a protection to the area's natural environment and water supply sources," he said. "The protection of natural resources in the hydrographic area of the canal is fundamental for a normal supply of water to be consumed by us and required for the operation of the canal," he said.

"There is at present within the Canal Zone territory great extensions of virgin woodland, with flora and fauna representing an invaluable richness, that will revert to the government October 1, and classified by several scientists as a "biological wealth," he added. [Quotation marks as published] He admitted that its richness was due to protective measures maintained by U.S. authorities in the Canal Zone since 1903.

"By virtue of the Torrijos-Carter treaties the mentioned areas will revert to Panama October 1, and it is the decision of the government to take steps to assure a continuation of such protective measures," Galindo said.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO TO PROMOTE UNION OF OIL-IMPORTING COUNTRIES

PA051553 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2006 GMT 4 Apr 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Apr (AFP)--Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon said here today that the possibility of establishing a union of petroleum-importing countries will be analyzed by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo with his Honduran, Guatemalan and Salvadoran counterparts during his trip to those countries on 17 and 18 April. Carazo proposed that idea to the presidents and chiefs of state who attended the inauguration of President Luis Herrera Campins in Venezuela in March and subsequently to Panamanian President Aristides Royo during a meeting between the two presidents.

The Costa Rican president will take advantage of his visit to the Central American countries to insist on the creation of the organization, aimed at defending the interests of the petroleum-importing countries.

Costa Rica's concern over the energy crisis was shown by Carazo's convening of a meeting of representatives of all sectors of the country to discuss the effects that the shortage and increase in the prices of hydrocarbons will have on the country's life in the next 20 years.

Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon revealed that the secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) is promoting a meeting of the region's foreign or energy ministers to discuss the creation of a fund to enable petroleum-importing countries to seek new energy sources.

On his part, the president of the Costa Rican Oil Refinery (RECOPE) said here today that he does not yet have exact estimates on how the fuel price increase will affect the country since he has to wait for the negotiations that will be held with Venezuela and Curacao within 15 days.

ADMISSION OF CARIBBEAN NATIONS INTO OAS TO BE SUPPORTED

PA050445 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1959 GMT 4 Apr 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Apr (AFP)--Costa Rica will support the request for admission into the OAS made by the new Caribbean states of Dominica and Saint Lucia, Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon affirmed here today. We are very interested in strengthening our ties with the Caribbean nations, Calderon affirmed. He recalled the support which those countries gave Costa Rica during its recent conflict with Nicaragua.

Costa Rica recently established diplomatic relations with several Caribbean nations such as Grenada, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

GUATEMALA

ENERGY RATIONING TO BE IMPLEMENTED 'IMMEDIATELY'

PA050443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Apr (AFP)--Ricardo Castillo Sinibaldi, manager of the state's energy company, announced today that an energy rationing plan would be immediately implemented throughout the republic. We will cut energy off by sectors for 2 and 1/2 hours every day, from 0700 to 1700, the official explained. Energy will be rationed for at least 1 month, while Guatemala tries to obtain fuel to generate light, he added.

Thirty percent of Guatemala's electrical energy is produced by hydroelectric plants, while the remaining 70 percent is produced by plants that operate through the use of oil derivatives, particularly diesel oil.

MEXICO FORMALIZES SALE OF 100,000 BARRELS OF GAS OIL

PA051156 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Apr (AFP)--Jorge Luis Monzon, Guatemala's secretary general of mining, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy, announced that Mexico formalized the sale of 100,000 barrels of gas oil to Guatemala today. The sale was reported confirmed by phone to Monzon, who returned from Mexico after negotiating the purchase of oil and its derivatives with Mexican authorities. This shipment, which according to an official source is imminent, will partially resolve the country's energy crisis, sources close to the government have indicated.

HONDURAS

73 SANDINIST GUERRILLAS DEPORTED TO PANAMA

PA051952 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1543 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The government's Press Secretariat reported here today that 73 Sandinist guerrillas captured by the Honduran Army during the past few weeks have been deported to Panama. An official bulletin indicated that the first group of 36 persons left on Saturday and the second group of 37 persons left on Monday. It added that the Honduran Government considered them to have been involved in political activities in Nicaragua rather than to have been refugees. The Foreign Ministry was in charge of obtaining the Panamanian Government's acceptance of the Nicaraguan Sandinist guerrillas.

Honduras has captured and deported to Panama almost 300 Nicaraguan guerrillas who have sought refuge in Honduras as a result of the armed clashes with the Nicaraguan National Guard in September 1978. The Honduran Government has also turned over to the Red Cross almost 10,000 refugees who have fled the fighting and have not yet decided to return to Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

VENEZUELAN GROUP CLAIMS U.S.-SPONSORED COUP IMMINENT

PA060113 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan committee for solidarity with the people of Nicaragua made a serious charge this afternoon. It said that Somoza, Washington and the great transnational concerns have agreed to stage a military coup in Nicaragua next week and install a civilian-military administration. The committee said that the plot is headed by four Nicaraguan generals and involves the departure of Somoza and his family from Nicaragua. It adds that the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front have dealt harsh military blows to the dictatorship and that [words indistinct] the Somoza regime totters. It adds that the civilian-military regime is a maneuver to prevent the people's triumph over the dictatorship and to establish Somozism without Somoza.

The committee has begun a series of activities to denounce this serious situation and to intensify aid to the Nicaraguan people struggling against the Somozist tyranny.

SOMOZA DISCUSSES DOMESTIC SITUATION PRIOR TO U.S. TRIP

PA060144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2133 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Army ambushed a Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] column which attacked a garrison in the northern part of the country. Gen Anastasio Somoza said that "the rebels had suffered a large number of dead and wounded."

In an exclusive interview with two international news agency correspondents, one of them from ACAN-EFE, Somoza added that the guerrillas who attacked the garrison are already in Honduran territory, where they had fled. He did not give the exact date of the ambush, but said that it had occurred recently.

The rebel column attacked the Eli Jacaro garrison, setting fire to it and causing six casualties among the National Guard. The garrison commander was killed in the action.

Somoza said that the "overjoyed" rebels seized six trucks from the post and fled toward Honduras, but near a place called Zamurara a military patrol on the way to retake the garrison ambushed the Sandinists that night. The patrol killed and wounded a great many of the attackers and the survivors fled toward Honduras, said the president during an interview in the presidential offices of the building commonly known here as "the bunker."

Somoza discarded the possibility that the Honduran Government, headed by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, will carry out an operation similar to the "Operation Checkmate" carried out by the Costa Rican Government along the Nicaraguan border where Sandinist guerrillas exist. He said that Honduras has faithfully complied with its international commitments and has not allowed its territory to be used as a base of operations for rebels intending to disturb law and order in Nicaragua.

Regarding his forthcoming vacation abroad--which immediately unleashed the most varied interpretations and a wave of rumors--Somoza asserted that he will leave for the United States on Sunday and will return to Nicaragua eight days later. He said that the domestic Nicaraguan situation had not allowed him to travel abroad before to visit his family. "Now is a good time to visit my family," he added.

Asked about the possibility of a high level of political violence during Easter week--similar to the situation existing now, or the danger of a large scale Sandinist offensive--Somoza said that his administration is giving Nicaraguans the highest possible degree of security. However, he said, there are persons trying to create a climate of violence, ambushing police patrols. We are therefore going to intensify military vigilance during the Easter holidays in order to keep these suicidal operations from occurring in various municipalities.

Concerning a new type of violence occurring in the country in which people are killed in their own homes, Somoza said that this is caused by the fact that the information media deal with attacks and murders as if they were normal occurrences. I believe that all Nicaraguans should repudiate these crimes which are not part of the political-military situation.

Somoza refused to reveal how many casualties had been suffered by his army this year. He said that he was not prepared to answer this question.

Regarding the announced unification of the three FSLN sectors into a single national guerrilla leadership, Somoza said that as a matter of fact the National Guard has always fought the three rebel sectors.

These three trends have joined forces now, probably because they feel very weak. The army in turn maintains its policy of neutralizing all violence and proving to the people that armed struggle is not the way to power, Somoza said.

During the news conference, the Nicaraguan president commented on announcements made by the FSLN that it will install a people's democracy in Nicaragua in which there will be room for anti-Somozist merchants, industrialists and professionals.

The president said that when the FSLN talks about the installation of a rebel government, it is giving proof of weakness, because one cannot conceive that a Marxist-Leninist government has room for industrialists and businessmen.

FSLN DECLARES HOLY WEEK CEASE-FIRE; VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA051645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Apr (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] today declared a cease-fire during Holy Week in the war it is waging against President Anastasio Somoza's government. Nevertheless, violence continued to claim new victims throughout the country during the past few hours.

Leon, Nicaragua's second most important city, located 97 km west of Managua, was hit by violent clashes from 1900 to 0400 (0100 to 1000 GMT). It has been reported that three civilians and three soldiers were killed as a result of the clashes.

A military vehicle exploded, apparently after being dynamited, in the sector of El Calvario in the Leones neighborhood. The three soldiers aboard the vehicle were killed.

Bloodstains and bulletholes were evident in at least 10 Leon neighborhoods early this morning. The body of 22-year-old Ivan Herdocia, of a prominent Leon family, was thrown in front of his house from a moving vehicle after he had been captured by paramilitary individuals. Numerous other youths were captured by military patrols on the suspicion of being members of the Sandinist front.

The dead civilians in Leon belong to antigovernment circles. However, at least one house of a Somoza supporter was destroyed by Sandinists with incendiary bombs. Numerous other houses in the city were bombed during the fighting. According to observers, the night of violence was the worst that Leon has experienced since it was partially destroyed during September's civil war.

Meanwhile, press reports indicate that the army has clashed with guerrilla forces operating in northern Nicaragua in at least four battles during the past few hours.

Correspondent Abelardo Sanchez of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA reported today that an army two-engine plane was downed by guerrillas near Murra, 350 km northwest of Managua. It is believed that all occupants died.

In Managua, guerrillas today shot to death a youth identified as Jorge Mercado. He was accused of wounding a guerrilla during the holdup of his father's business establishment a few weeks ago.

Common crimes were added to the political violence when three important merchants were killed in their homes in Managua and in Granada, 50 km east of the capital.

ATTEMPTED NATIONAL GUARD-SANDINIST DIALOG FAILS

PA051200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2210 GMT 4 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A new attempt to sit the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] leadership and the National Guard General Staff at the negotiating table failed today.

Deputy Julio Molina of the minority Conservative Party proposed in Congress the selection of a congressional committee that would serve as a liaison for negotiations between the National Guard and the FSLN. However, the official bloc opposed the proposal.

"The time has come to establish a cease-fire in Nicaragua," the opposition deputy shouted. The minority deputy said it was possible that the FSLN would participate in a civil struggle if Gen Anastasio Somoza's administration abandoned attitudes that keep the country in a state of violence.

Molina criticized the legislators seeking refuge in peaceful Easter vacations "while youths from the National Guard, the FSLN or civilians not participating in the armed clashes die in the streets of Managua every day."

Most congressmen belonging to the Somozist Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN], headed by Luis Pallais Debayle, opposed the appointment of a commission to act as a liaison between the Nicaraguan Army General Staff and the FSLN. The spokesman said that "this Congress cannot run the risk of being scorned again by those who despise us."

An FSLN guerrilla command attacked the National Palace in Managua last August while the Chamber of Deputies was in session. The deputies, government officials and hondreds of persons who were at the palace at the time of the attack were held hostage.

Pallais Debayle said that there can be no dialog with those who have risen in arms against the national constitution. He emphasized that the government will negotiate with the FSLN only when the guerrillas lay down their arms.

"President Somoza is willing to negotiate with the devil and the FSLN in order to find a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan problem, but not with persons who have risen in arms against the Constitution," the party spokesman said.

After rejecting the proposal presented by Molina, the National Congress--with both chambers acting jointly--adjourned the fourth legislative period of sessions. The Congress approved a bill "calling on the light of God and his guidance to illuminate our political leaders so that they can find a prompt, peaceful, civic and lasting solution to the crisis affecting Nicaragua and so that the country can return to normal."

During this same adjournment session, the National Congress chose three octogenarian legislators as provisional presidential appointees in case of the temporary or definitive absence of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle. The three are Senators Pablo Rener and Roberto Martinez Lacayo of the government party and deputy Francisco Urcuyo Malianos. The Conservative legislators tried to have the full Congress appoint three minority congressmen as presidential appointees, but their efforts were defeated by the PLN majority vote.

Once the decree adjourning the legislative activities was approved, the National Congress delegated the legislative powers to President Anastasio Somoza, with the limitations established by the national Constitution in these cases. The new congressional sessions will be inaugurated on 15 April.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP PERSECUTED, SEEKS POPE'S AID

PA051947 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Orlando Matus del Carmen, Jinotepe coordinator of the Permanent Commission on Human Rights in Nicaragua, has been missing since Tuesday and it is feared he may be dead, national commission coordinator Jose Esteban Gonzalez reported in Guatemala City today. He was told over the telephone about Matus del Carmen's alleged capture by Nicaraguan security officials.

As reported, Matus del Carmen disappeared in his car along the road from Managua to Jinotepe. "If he does not show up in a day or two, he may be dead," the national coordinator of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission said as he stopped over in Guatemala on his way back from Italy.

He added that he has also been informed that Dr Julio Cesar Aviles, national legal secretary of the same commission, is being persecuted and harassed by Nicaraguan police and there is fear for his safety.

National coordinator Gonzalez explained that he is returning from Rome where he met Pope John Paul II to whom he deliverd a note signed by more than 40 widows of the latest victims of Somozism. "The note asks the pontiff to send a very high-level ecclesiastical mission to hold hearings of witnesses of the violence and terror existing in Nicaragua in order to brief the pope," Gonzalez said. According to him, Pope John Paul agreed to study the matter.

RAUL CASTRO RETURNS FROM USSR, BULGARIA VISIT

FL060037 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Commitee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], and Comrade Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, who visted the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Others present at the airport included Div Gen Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo; Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the FAR General Staff; Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra; Div Gen Roberto Garcia; and Brig Gen Sixto Batista, all them vice ministers of the FAR and members of the PCC Central Committee.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH GDR

FL052214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Apr 79 FL

[Excerpt] Berlin--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today signed a protocol for cooperation between the two countries during 1980. The signing of the final document at the offices of the Council of Ministers marked the conclusion of negotiations that began in Berlin last Monday by the intergovernmental commission for the GDR. PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez declared at the signing ceremony that he was pleased with the fraternal atmosphere and mutual understanding that prevailed during the negotiations. He also emphasized the importance of the contacts he has had with high-ranking government and political leaders of the GDR, during which concrete means to expand bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the next 5-year period were discussed. For their part, the principal newspapers of the GDR today highlight the meetings PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez had with GDR leaders.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

FL051652 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Bucharest--Ilie Verdet, Romanian first deputy prime minister, today received Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Cuban Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN]. The meeting dealt with Romanian-Cuban relations and the negotiations which took place in Bucharest to coordinate economic plans between the two countries. They also discussed the state and prospects for trade and economic links between Romania and Cuba and other topics of mutual interest. Shortly before leaving Bucharest, the JUCEPLAN president and the Romanian State Planning Commission chairman, Nicolae Constantin, signed documents on coordinating economic plans for the 1979-80 period.

CEMA AVIATION COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL052157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The 22d meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission's Scientific and Technical Council for Aviation has opened with the participation of delegations from eight countries.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Romania, Soviet Union and Cuba are participating in the meeting, which continues until tomorrow at the Havana Libre Hotel in our capital.

The working agenda covers a number of topics concerning automation of air traffic and navigation and landing equipment in the socialist community countries.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE FOR JULY CARIBBEAN ARTS FESTIVAL

FL031212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Some 30 English-, French- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries will be participating along with the Spanish-speaking [countries] in the upcoming Caribbean arts festival Carifesta-79, which will be held this July in Cuba. Cuban Vice Minister of Culture Julio Garcia Espinosa, general director of Carifesta-79, has ended a tour of the region to learn of the stages of preparation for the area's top cultural encounter. The tour, which began in Guyana and was followed by Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica, Guadeloupe and Martinique also included Cuban Ambassador to Guyana and Barbados Ivan Cesar Martinez in the Cuban delegation.

The Cuban diplomat told PRENSA LATINA of his satisfaction with the tour and stated that there is great enthusiasm in all countries to make Carifesta-79 an enormous success. He also said that respective national preparatory committees are being established to assure broad representative participation by each country's culture. The Cuban officials were received by the cultural authorities in each country on the tour and by intellectuals and artists interested in participating in the festival.

KOMSOMOL CONGRATULATES UNION OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS

FL042311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The Leninist Komsomol Central Committee has congratulated the Cuban Union of Young Communists--UJC--on the occasion of the 17th founding anniversary of the UJC. Soviet youths, the message says, admire and are proud of the successes of the UJC, worthy heir of the Cuban people's revolutionary traditions that is participating actively in the building of the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere. The Leninist Komsomol and UJC are united by ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation, and together they are struggling to strengthen the socialist community, bulwark of peace, democracy and social progress, adds the message.

RAMIRO VALDES TOURS CIENFUEGOS INDUSTRIAL SITES

FL051311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has extensively toured several sites under construction in the city of Cienfuegos. The tour included a substantive analysis of the stage of completion of the cement plant in Cienfuegos and the sprinkler irrigation pipe and accessories plant--this latter will be inaugurated shortly. Ramiro was accompanied by Humberto Miguel Fernandez, party first secretary in Cienfuegos Province, Rafael Alvarez, vice minister of construction, and other comrades.

Julio Trujillo, chief of the construction brigade at the Cienfuegos cement plant, gave a detailed briefing on the advances made in this plant, which is over 70-percent completed.

Ramiro Valdes was told that some construction projects at the Cienfuegos cement plant would be completed in this month of April--among them the powerplants the crusher and hammer mill and the limestone area. The supply of equipment, technical assistance and training of personnel who will operate this plant, building the embankment (terraplen), and railroad work projects were aspects in which the commander of the revolution was interested. Afterwards, he toured the sprinkler irrigation pipe and accessories [project] where he was extensively briefed by Julian Fuentes, project chief, and Engineer Manuel (Clayman), chief of Tekhnoeksport of the Republic of Bulgaria, and learned about equipment testing, which was called satisfactory. The commander of the revolution watched the operation of an optical grinder for high precision work. He also went to the injection room where the plastic sprinkler parts are made. The structures area (area de estructuras), the founding shop and drying and painting shop were other places visited.

MACHADO VENTURA VISITS VILLA CLARA PARTY OFFICES

FL051742 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1618 GMT 5 Apr 79 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has visited work center party offices in Villa Clara [Province], where he exchanged viewpoints with party workers. Accompanied by Elia Garcia Patino, party second secretary in the province, the PCC Politburo member toured the Ramiro Lavandero cigarette factory in Ranchuelo, the Carlos Carballo sugar enterprise in Ranchuelo, the May Day national industry for domestic products and utensils and the Luis Augusto Turcios Lima sack factory, both in Santa Clara. In the tour of the Santa Clara work centers Machado Ventura was accompanied by Carlos Pis Delgado, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Villa Clara.

At all locations visited, Machado Ventura held talks with party members and leaders of party committees and was briefed on the party's internal life, growth, recruitment and implementation of party regulations. Machado Ventura posed questions on economic issues and participation of party members in the solution of problems at work centers. He also learned about the relations between the PCC and the Union of Young Communists, the trade unions and the administrations.

In brief speeches at the work centers, Machado Ventura stressed the need for increasing the recruitment of workers into party ranks, as has been done since agreements were adopted to that end by the first party congress. The PCC Politburo member stated that the party must continue to broaden the methods of organization and improvement of its activities so that it will efficiently influence production and services.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES ROLE OF NONALINED MOVEMENT

FL051439 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Apr 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry "Combatants Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] From the founding of the nonalined movement, the organization has maintained a consistent line in the struggle for economic and social development, and at the same time has supported peoples national liberation movements. In organs, organizations and international activities, the nonalined countries have advocated the creation of a new international economic order to establish more just and equitable trade relations between the developed capitalist countries and the emerging countries. At the same time, it supports the efforts by organizations and raw material producing countries such as OPEC and the Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] in defending their products from imperialist voracity and in confronting the abuses committed by the reactionary transnational enterprises with economic measures.

In addition, the nonalined countries are increasingly finding that in many noticeable ways there are points in common with the members of the socialist community, making them their natural allies in the struggle against imperialism and for development and social progress. An example of this is that a large number of countries which are members of the movement maintain economic relations with CEMA countries. And countries from the socialist community such as Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam and Yugoslavia are at the same time active members of the nonalined movement.

The struggle for peace and international detente and the efforts being made by the most progressive sectors of mankind in the arduous task of halting the arms race are other points in common between the nonalined movement and the socialist community. In addition, because nonalinement and the struggle for peace are intimately linked, the nonalined movement countries have consistently supported initiatives from the USSR and the other socialist countries, which try to open steady paths for a future of peace.

The nonalined movement plays an important role in international solidarity with the peoples' national liberation movements against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, Fascism and racial discrimination. The nonalined countries' position in support of the just struggles of the Vietnamese people against North American imperialism and against the hegemonistic invasion launched by the neo-Fascist Beijing mandarins is an example of this. Other examples have been the solidarity shown by the movement members with the people of Chile, who suffer under the Fascist yoke, with the people in the southern cone of Africa, who suffer exploitation and racial discrimination, and with the Palestinian people, who are facing Zionism, imperialism and Arab reactionary forces.

To the degree the nonalined movement has had to defend their principles and positions against imperialism and the international reactionary forces, they have been radicalized into becoming what they are today. At present the nonalined countries represent a considerable progressive force at the international level. The prestige won by the movement is the fruit of their activities over these years of its existence. Their struggle for economic and social development and for a world of peace and their support for the peoples' national liberation movements make them worthy of the most resounding international appreciation. [The reason for this] is that the struggle of the nonalined countries is at heart the struggle of all mankind to create a better world, for peace and for the development of society.